

• 营养专题 •

膳食亚油酸与肠道菌群和慢性代谢性疾病的关系

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[摘要] 亚油酸作为必需脂肪酸,对人类健康具有不可忽视的作用。目前,针对亚油酸的健康功效与不良反应一直存在争议。亚油酸除能降低血脂、参与细胞膜磷脂组成外,还可影响肠道微生物群及炎症介质的产生。该文依次讨论了亚油酸与肠道微生物群的相互作用,以及膳食亚油酸干预下对机体慢性炎症、肥胖、冠心病、癌症等代谢性疾病的影响,以期为亚油酸的科学利用提供参考依据。

[关键词] 膳食亚油酸; 肠道微生物群; 炎症; 肥胖症; 冠心病; 肿瘤

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Association of dietary linoleic acid with gut microbiome and chronic metabolic diseases

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[Abstract] As an essential fatty acid, linoleic acid plays an important role in human health. At present, the health benefits and adverse effects of linoleic acid have been controversial. In addition to reducing blood lipids and constituting a constituent of cell membrane phospholipids, linoleic acid also affect the production of the gut microbiome and inflammatory mediators. In this paper, the interaction between linoleic acid and gut microbiome and the effects of dietary linoleic acid on metabolic diseases such as chronic inflammation, obesity, coronary heart disease and cancer were discussed in order to provide reference for the scientific utilization of linoleic acid.

[Key words] Dietary linoleic acid; Gut microbiome; Inflammation; Obesity; Coronary disease; Neoplasm

亚油酸是人体必需的长链多不饱和脂肪酸(PUFA)^[1],是构成低密度脂蛋白的主要成分,可调节血脂、改善脂代谢紊乱等。同时,亚油酸及其衍生物还能发挥多种生物学作用,参与代谢紊乱和癌症等多种疾病过程^[2]。亚油酸作为人类营养中最丰富的PUFA,有研究表明,在美国饮食中每天消耗约14 g亚油酸,且对机体无损伤^[3]。亚油酸摄入机体后有多种用途,可作为能量来源,占总能量的5%~10%;还可被酯化成中性和极性脂质,如磷脂等;同时,作为磷脂膜的组成成分,能维持膜流动性;可被酶氧化成各种衍生物,参与细胞信号传导^[4]。亚油酸作为花生四烯酸(AA)及源自AA的生物活性类花生酸的代谢前体,存在潜在的促炎和增加慢性疾病(如癌症、心血管疾病等)发生的风险^[5]。西方饮食中亚油酸含量占比突出,我国越来越多的人饮食西化,摄入的亚油酸占比越来越高。盲目补充亚油酸会给机体带来不利影响。饮食西化会定性和定量地改变肠道微生态系统,导致慢性疾病风险增加。但也有研究表明,亚油酸摄入并不会促进炎症的发生^[6]。一项人群研究表明,摄入高剂量亚油酸与人类癌症风险增加无明显关联^[7]。

因此,亚油酸的摄入与健康的关系仍存在争议,这一点值得深入探究。

1 亚油酸与肠道微生物群

有研究发现,围产期母体大鼠进食富含亚油酸的食物,与正常饮食大鼠比较,表现出乳酸杆菌科和梭菌科等菌群丰度减少^[8],表明亚油酸饮食与肠道微生物群存在相关性。亚油酸可能通过直接调节肠道微生物的组成和丰度,也可通过改变促炎性细胞因子水平,如白细胞介素-6等影响肠道微生物群。同样肠道微生物群也会影响亚油酸的代谢和吸收。

1.1 亚油酸调节肠道微生物群及肠道微环境 肠道微生物群对机体健康至关重要,肠道生态失调会扰乱机体能量吸收、改变菌群代谢物种类等,进而引起各种慢性疾病的发生^[9]。人们普遍认为,肠道微生物多样性越高机体抵抗病原体入侵的能力越强^[10]。膳食干预可为肠道微生物群提供代谢底物和营养;同时,肠道微生物群又可通过代谢膳食产生促炎或抗炎介质^[11]。有研究表明,适量补充亚油酸可改善肠道形态,即增加绒毛高度和面积,提高肠道组织中隐窝数量,还可减少促炎性细胞因子分泌,增加抗炎性细胞

因子数量。表明膳食亚油酸的干预能调节肠道菌群的丰度,缓解肠道生态失调^[12]。

由于亚油酸对细胞功能和免疫反应的重要作用,人们陷入了一个误区,认为亚油酸摄入量与肠道健康成正比。而一项体外实验证明,暴露于高浓度的亚油酸水平会破坏乳酸菌的细胞膜结构,抑制乳酸菌的生长和黏附,影响细胞代谢,最终导致其死亡^[13]。同时,也有研究表明,亚油酸会增加细胞中活性氧(ROS)的产生,激活氧化应激反应,抑制多种细菌的生长^[14]。

1.2 肠道微生物群调节亚油酸代谢 亚油酸对肠道菌群具有调节作用;同时,肠道菌群也参与了亚油酸的代谢。肠道微生物群不仅在维持肠道健康方面具有关键作用,其在机体新陈代谢、免疫系统、行为、大脑功能中也具有至关重要的作用^[15]。微生物群通过产生代谢物,如短链脂肪酸、多胺、亚油酸代谢物、色氨酸代谢物、维生素等参与调节细胞周期、神经生物学信号传导、胆固醇代谢、免疫反应等,介导肠道微生物群和宿主相互作用^[16]。

肠道中植物乳酸杆菌可代谢膳食亚油酸,产生10-羟基-顺式-12-十八碳烯酸(HYA)和10-羟基十八烷酸等一系列活性代谢物。HYA作为亚油酸主要的肠道代谢产物,已被发现可通过调节过氧化物酶体β氧化活性影响宿主的脂质代谢^[17]。且有研究表明,HYA在肠道中对G蛋白偶联受体40、120表现出较高的亲和力,能促进胰高血糖素样肽-1分泌,改善葡萄糖稳态。肠道微生物通过将亚油酸代谢成HYA,可减少亚油酸-AA的级联反应,降低由过量亚油酸导致的脂肪炎症;同时,具有介导宿主对肥胖的抵抗力、改善宿主代谢稳态的功能^[18]。肠道微生物群将亚油酸转化为代谢物,并减少亚油酸的吸收,在降低亚油酸毒性的同时也发挥了有益效用^[19]。

2 亚油酸与炎症

炎症被认为在许多慢性疾病中具有核心作用。炎症既针对病菌微生物侵袭,同时也对有益的微生物群落具有杀灭作用。异常的炎症产生甚至会损害免疫系统,其本质是由于生物活性脂质等促炎介质的过度产生,尤其是类花生酸的产生,促分解脂质介质,损害内源性大麻素系统,进而介导组织稳态紊乱和机体慢性损伤^[20]。

肠道微生物群是宿主营养环境和炎症环境之间的界线。有研究表明,饮食可通过肠道微生物群衍生生物活性物质,作为炎症途径的抑制剂,发挥抗炎效益^[21]。肠道紧密连接功能障碍会诱导炎症性肠病的发生。小鼠的亚油酸肠道代谢物HYA会抑制细胞肿瘤坏死因子-α,同时,上调G蛋白偶联受体40的表达,恢复肠上皮细胞功能,改善炎症性肠病^[22]。

暴露于高脂肪饮食不仅会导致营养过剩,造成肥胖,还会导致机体内饱和的游离脂肪酸水平升高,能量代谢紊乱,引发小胶质细胞炎症。据文献报道,亚

油酸可逆转游离脂肪酸水平升高介导的小胶质细胞激活,改善脑部炎症^[23]。同样,α-亚麻酸也是人体必需的脂肪酸,在脂肪酸去饱和酶的作用下碳链延长产生二十碳五烯酸(EPA)、二十二碳六烯酸(DHA)等n-3 PUFA,具有抗炎作用,在调节机体稳态中也具有关键作用^[24]。

亚油酸和α-亚麻酸分别衍生出n-6、n-3系列PUFA,竞争Δ-去饱和酶(限速酶)。有学者担心若是亚油酸摄入过量则会抑制亚麻酸接受不饱和酶和碳链延长酶的作用,导致机体无法吸收亚麻酸,进而抑制EPA、DHA在机体内的形成^[25]。因此,一些学者强调了n-6、n-3 PUFA的摄入比例。但在西方饮食背景下,高比例的膳食n-6/n-3并未对磷脂膜中n-3 PUFA水平或胰岛素敏感性产生显著影响^[26]。由此可见,膳食亚油酸补充对α-亚麻酸转化为EPA、DHA的影响较小,同样不会减少抗炎类二十烷酸的产生。

3 亚油酸与肥胖

由于高脂肪饮食增加,机体能量摄入和输出不平衡,导致肥胖发生率越来越高。肥胖伴随肠道微生态的失调、全身低度炎症^[27]。由肥胖诱发的炎症在代谢综合征中具有重要的作用,也是糖尿病、心血管疾病等的主要危险因素之一^[28]。肥胖患者体内内源性大麻素系统过度活跃,而抑制过度活跃的内源性大麻素是减少肥胖的关键措施之一^[29]。内源性大麻素2-花生四烯酰甘油、大麻素均是AA的代谢衍生物。ALVHEIM等^[30]给予小鼠不同含量的亚油酸饮食,结果显示,亚油酸不仅可促进膜磷脂中AA含量,而且2-花生四烯酰甘油、大麻素含量也显著增加,导致肥胖的产生。

LEE等^[23]分别给予高脂肪饮食诱导的糖尿病大鼠高n-6/n-3比例饮食和低n-6/n-3比例饮食6周,结果显示,低n-6/n-3比例饮食能改善血糖稳态及脂代谢紊乱,降低肿瘤坏死因子-α水平,抑制炎症的发生。相反,高n-6/n-3比例饮食则提高白细胞介素-6水平,产生促炎作用。由于西方饮食(其特点是富含高亚油酸)的影响面扩大,过多的亚油酸摄入导致n-6/n-3 PUFA的摄入比例急剧增加,亚油酸的摄入量已远超过机体所需水平^[31]。国际专家建议,n-6 PUFA(亚油酸)与n-3 PUFA摄入比例为4:1,以维持机体健康所需PUFA含量。

4 亚油酸与冠心病

一项研究藏族居民冠心病患者与健康者的结果显示,与藏族健康者比较,患有冠心病的藏族居民肠道微生物群发生显著变化:Dialister属丰度显著降低,而Blautia、Desulfovibrio、Succinivibrio丰度显著升高,且脂肪酸降解和AA代谢这2条脂代谢途径均上调^[32]。有研究表明,血清低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平与冠心病风险存在独立关系,减轻这些患者症状的首要任务是降低其低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平^[33]。大

多数专家建议,针对冠心病患者应采取谨慎的饮食干预以降低其发病率,摄入过量的饱和脂肪酸会增加心血管疾病的风险,采用 PUFA 替代饱和脂肪酸能减轻患者的血脂紊乱^[34]。而亚油酸作为最丰富的 n-6 PUFA,能降低血清低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平,降低胆固醇与饱和脂肪酸的结合,减轻代谢障碍,防止其在血管壁上的沉积。因此,人们寄希望于用膳食亚油酸代替饱和脂肪酸以降低发生冠心病的风险。

来自 5 项随机试验的汇总结果显示,摄取 5%~10% 的亚油酸可降低发生冠心病的风险,而将摄入量降低至 5% 以下则有可能增加冠心病的风险^[35]。FARVID 等^[36]的研究支持用膳食亚油酸代替饱和脂肪酸与冠心病存在负相关关系,且剂量分析结果显示,亚油酸摄入量的线性增加会降低总冠心病事件和死亡风险。但也有学者担心,过多摄入亚油酸会促使 AA 及促炎类二十烷酸等的合成,会对心脏产生不利影响。与之前研究结果相反,一项荟萃分析结果显示,用膳食亚油酸代替饱和脂肪酸会增加冠心病和心血管疾病死亡率^[37]。表明在用亚油酸替代饱和脂肪酸的同时可适度增加 n-3 PUFA 的摄入量,使 n-6/n-3 PUFA 摄入比例在建议的范围内。

5 亚油酸与癌症

癌症是一种机制复杂的疾病,是由于机体细胞产生基因突变无法正常调控细胞增殖、存活及修复而引起的,这一特点也导致癌症难以治疗^[38]。一些 PUFA 已被证明具有杀死肿瘤细胞的作用^[39]。大部分研究表明,n-3 PUFA 通过减少促炎脂质衍生物、缓解炎症参与以降低癌症风险^[40]。同时,n-6 PUFA 由于潜在的促炎特性被认为是促进癌症的发生。但也有研究通过观察高浓度亚油酸下细胞的线粒体膜电位、ROS 形成、丙二醛积累、超氧化物歧化酶活性发现,亚油酸通过增强细胞氧化状态(ROS 生成)及诱导线粒体损伤诱导癌细胞凋亡,以此产生抗癌效用。

另一项荟萃分析结果显示,膳食亚油酸摄入量和血清亚油酸水平皆与乳腺癌的风险降低有关^[41]。然而,n-6 PUFA 摄入与结肠癌的关系仍存在争议,由细胞色素 P450 介导的亚油酸代谢衍生物环己十八碳烯酸及其相应的水解产物二羟基十八碳烯酸均具有血管收缩性、心脏抑制性、细胞毒性、促进炎症作用等,能促进肿瘤生长,增加患结肠癌的风险^[42]。

6 小 结

近年来,关于膳食亚油酸摄入的利和弊一直未有定论。总结亚油酸和多种高发性代谢疾病的关系发现,亚油酸干预对肠道菌群丰度的调节、炎症的产生,以及降低冠心病和癌症的发生率均有相关文献报道。而需要注意的是,补充亚油酸具有一定的治疗窗口,不可过量,并要注意 n-6/n-3 PUFA 比例不可过高。而在肥胖患者中补充亚油酸多会促进肥胖的加剧。在未来的研究中探索亚油酸的剂量与疾病的关系将

具有重要的实际意义。

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